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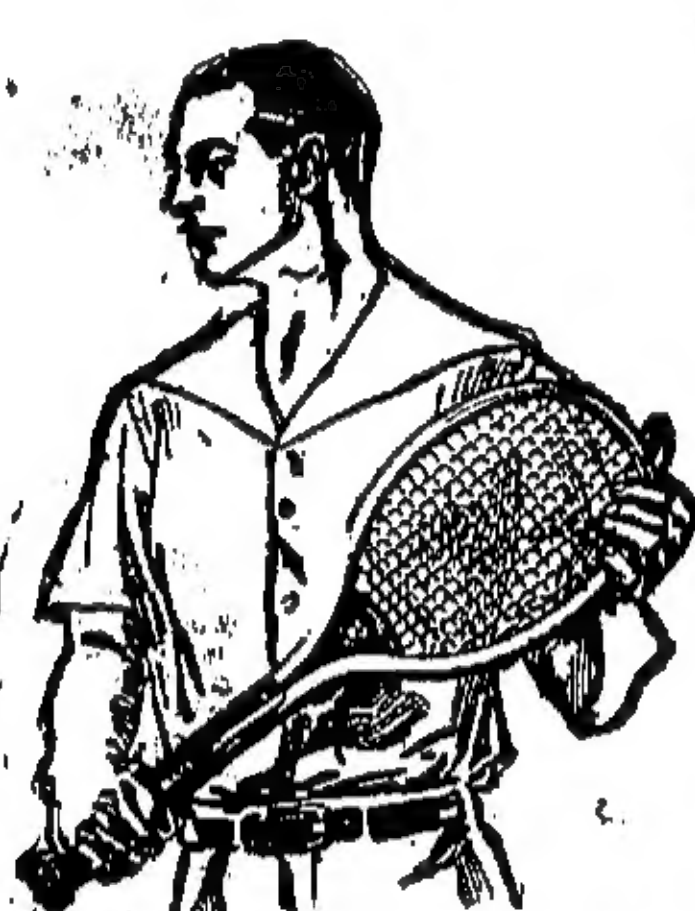
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DOROTHY GISH

IN

"SUSAN ROCKS THE BOAT."

BILLY WETT

IN

"CUPID'S RIVAL."

BRITISH GAZETTE NO. 402.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, C.B.
K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.
SOME REMINISCENCES.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

Anyone who knows anything about Sir Charles Norton Edgcombe Eliot, especially anyone who has conversed with him, will be ready to admit that he is a remarkable man. The writer, who has by accident come across many of the prominent men in Great Britain—Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Lord Haldane, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and Mr. Bernard Shaw were among them—is almost tempted to say that Sir Charles Eliot is the most remarkable man with whom he has ever conversed. Comparisons are said to be odious; and in any case they are very difficult. You cannot very well compare the late Mr. Roosevelt with Lord Morley, although both were radicals, and both wrote for the newspapers. You cannot compare Sir Charles Eliot with Sir Henry May, although they had one belief in common. So it is impossible to compare Sir Charles Eliot with his contemporaries at Oxford. In the race for intellectual prizes he passed men who have become famous in world politics—Asquith, Milner, Grey, Curzon and others. It is probable that in any competition or examination held to-day concerning scholarship or European diplomacy of the pre-war days he would beat any rival.

A Chinese writer says:—"First comes the scholar, because his mind is superior to wealth, and it is the intellect that distinguishes man above the lower order of beings and enables him to find food and raiment and shelter for himself and for other creatures." The farmer is placed next "because the mind cannot get without the body, and the body cannot exist without food, so that farming is essential to the existence of man, especially in civilised society." The mechanic comes third "because next to food, shelter is a necessity, and the man who builds a house comes next in honour to the man who provides food."

Next comes the tradesman, and, perhaps, in a mercantile community, one ought to be first. He was intensely interested in Asiatic problems. That interest existed before he accepted the invitation to become the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong; it was probably the reason why he came here. His mind was cast in a mould which made him understand the outlook of the people—or at any rate the learned men—of China. He had their reverence for learning, especially for classical knowledge. He was not only Englishman in this Colony, if not in the whole Empire, who could hope to compete with Chinese scholars in a memory test. If he had commenced young enough he might have won the Hamelin degree. It is not impossible, although he is fifty-five years of age, that he could pass the tests in a few years, if he tried to do so.

His scholarship was that of the study; he did not work in a laboratory. It is perhaps unfair to say that he was not a scientist, because he was a very great—if not actually the greatest—authority on small sea-animals. At the University of these sketchy reminiscences has never been able to obtain a copy of that address, although he believes that it was finally printed in Chinese.

A RECLUSE.

He did not study science; he took up a section of it named Biology, and he became a specialist in a sub-section of that subject. He was not excited about the wonderful new discoveries of this age; the announcement of the electron theory was less to him than the unearthing of some ancient manuscript in Central Asia. He was no believer in the spirit theories and practices of Sir Oliver Lodge and his friends; and yet it seemed that, while in Hongkong, the subject that interested him most of all was the religious beliefs of the various races.

Sir Charles Eliot was a bachelor, but he liked society. He knew all about human nature; as a diplomatist, he was "a man of the world." There never was a host who thought more of the entertainment of his guests. He was, while in Hongkong, something of a recluse; but he liked music and conversation. He did not display any affection for children. On many occasions he was most amusing and his anecdotes were always good. It is said to-day that his speech at an Oxford and Cambridge dinner in Hongkong was the most clever and entertaining ever delivered within the memory of any one present.

While he was in this Colony, he proved, over and over again, that he was clever. He had a very difficult task, and many valuable assets. Perhaps the most valuable of these assets was his remarkable academic career at Oxford. Details of it can be found in "Who's who"; but in this Colony there are many alumni of the oldest of British Universities and they all were very proud of the record of Sir Charles Eliot. They understood what it meant so much better than the ordinary "man in the street."

Concerning diplomacy, it would be impertinent for one who knows nothing of the art to pass any opinion. But the

results of Sir Charles' annual visits to Peking were apparent. From time to time, announcements were made that the Chinese Central or Provincial Governments had created scholarships for the University of Hongkong.

While Sir Charles Eliot is famous as a diplomatist and because of his academic record and his knowledge of many languages, it is not unlikely that he will be remembered by future generations chiefly because of his literary ability. He will probably publish, some day, a work about Asia. During his residence in Hongkong, he often showed that he loved good literature. He possessed a very fine private library, to which he constantly made additions. He was intensely interested in the library of the University, and he was delighted when it was arranged to move the Morrison collection of books from the City Hall to the University. He sometimes spoke, almost longingly, about that other Morrison collection which was in Peking and is now in Japan. He would have liked very much to have seen it presented by some generous benefactor to the University of Hongkong. Yet it was noticeable that he never pressed the claims of the library when donors, like the late Mr. Cheung Pak Sze, asked about the needs of the University. Perhaps he had a faith that, some day, Mr. Carnegie would hear of the opportunity in the Far East, which offers itself to him. Mr. Rockefeller has endowed a Medical School in Peking; surely Mr. Carnegie, who has given millions away on libraries, might build and equip one worthy of the only British University in the Far East. Nothing would please the first Vice-Chancellor more; and yet, somehow or other, one feels that he would have less diffidence in talking to Mr. Carnegie about the needs of some other part of the institution concerning the details of which he knows less.

Sir Charles Eliot was not an orator and he probably disliked speaking in public. Mr. Lloyd George's speeches are said to sound much better than they read. Sir Charles Eliot's speeches in Hongkong read much better than they sounded. The matter was of the superlative order. But he did not possess a voice good for public speaking and he was disinclined to obtain his permission to admit reporters to his lectures. During the war he gave a wonderful address to the students of the University in which he contrasted Anglo-Saxon ideals with those of Germany. It was an open secret at the time that the Chinese were generally pro-German. That must not be counted altogether as a fault on the part of the Chinese, because the German propaganda was the chief cause of their political views concerning the war. We somewhat lethargic British were not without blame, for that propaganda should have been countered from the beginning. Sir Charles Eliot gave his address; it was very fine; it was persuasive, not pedantic; and certainly it was not asserive. It should have been circulated as a pamphlet, as thousands all over China, for it was as a pamphlet, for Anglo-Chinese friendship, to-day it is just a memory—the writer of these sketchy reminiscences has never been able to obtain a copy of that address, although he believes that it was finally printed in Chinese.

THE BELIEF IN THE UNIVERSITY.

Sir Charles Eliot, firmly believed in the mission of the University of Hongkong. Of all political events none interested him more than this question of Anglo-Chinese friendship. He thought that while we British have a great deal to give to China in the way of Western Science so we can learn much from the wisdom, accumulated during many ages, in China. He had a very great hope for the University as a training school for young Chinese. He particularly emphasised the advantage of it to students coming from different parts of China.

In these days, it is very difficult to say that a man is "a great man." There are so many critics. Tastes are so varied. There is no scientific instrument to measure greatness; there is even a difficulty in defining it. There are good Americans who can say no thing in favour of Mr. Wilson; there are London newspapers that give hints about Mr. Lloyd George's political morality—more than that, they state openly that he is a fraud. If we consider the intellect only, it can be said of Sir Charles Eliot that he is the greatest man who has resided in Hongkong. And that brings us back to the first impressions. This little island did not provide the environment for a man with his career. But he has left his mark upon the Colony; he never comes back again he will always be remembered as the first Vice-Chancellor of the only British University in the Far East. Those of us who knew him while he was in the Colony were not surprised to hear of his activities in other fields. He was always a prodigious worker, even although he always attempted to belittle his own achievements. If he leaves behind him traditions, they include that of learning for the love of learning. He is a scholar with a world-reputation and that, in itself, made his reputation and that, in itself, made his reputation.

The University of Hongkong known to our scholars.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of members of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club was held on Tuesday.

The accounts showed \$3,182 brought forward, of which \$2,000 was remitted to St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers, and \$800 to the Blue Cross Fund.

The surplus from the first four meetings, together with the balance in hand, was used to finance the two following meetings held for the benefit of "Our Day," which resulted in a total contribution to the Red Cross Funds from all sources of \$24,059.97, about \$4,600. Contributions from Sweepstake and Parimutuel, which were handed intact to the Fund, only accounted for \$14,433, the remainder being made up of gate money (\$2,545), donations from winners of races and sweeps (\$4,166.66), commission on Derby Sweep, 25 per cent. (\$2,100), side shows (\$4,167.67), teas (per Messrs. Wieman Ltd.) (\$325.50), and profit on Bar (per King Edward Hotel) \$235.

In addition to this, collections at the first four Gymkhanas for War Charities amounted to \$1,525.30, the Club being therefore the means of contributing a total of \$32,059.27 to charitable purposes in 1918.

The expenses of the "Our Day" gymkhana somewhat exceeded the estimate and the Club start the new season with a deficit on working account of \$673. Mr. Hason having resigned, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin was elected Hon. Secretary in his place.

SALE OF RACE PONIES.

SIXTY-NINE UNDER THE HAMMER.

Sixty-nine ponies, some of which were successful in the recent Jockey Club races, were brought under the hammer yesterday evening, opposite the City Hall. Mr. Hurley, of Messrs. Hughes & Hough, was the auctioneer. The best prices paid were \$370 for "Starlight," \$330 for "Moonlight," and \$240 for "Burst Length." The lowest price paid was \$20 for "Blighty King." The following are the full results of the sale:—

Starlight, winner Garrison Cup, and Hongkong Stakes, 2nd Sub-Griffin Challenge Cup and Tylan Handicap, purchased by Mr. Newman.....	\$370
Moonlight, winner Facing Stakes, 2nd Wang-shi-chong Stakes, 2nd Royal Navy Cup, purchased by Mr. Soares.....	300
Burst Length, winner Sub-Griffin Challenge Cup and 2nd Valley Stakes, purchased by Mr. Galluzzi.....	240
American Chief, placed twice during meeting, purchased by Mr. Soares.....	225
Maybe, brought in.....	470
Firefly, winner Bialto Stakes, purchased by Mr. Soares.....	165
Claret, purchased by Mr. Soares.....	180
Congo Chief, purchased by Mr. Galluzzi.....	180
Vesuvius, 3rd Black Rock Stakes, purchased by Mr. Newman.....	125
Meymoon, purchased by Mr. Blank.....	120
Blond Or, purchased by Mr. Sedgwick.....	115
Rheostat, purchased by Mr. Gegg.....	110
Cassius, 3rd Jockey Cup, purchased by Mr. Congdon.....	110
Catford, late Gentle Cat, purchased by Mr. Gegg.....	95
Turf King, purchased by Mr. Gegg.....	85
Fairdour, purchased by Tam Wing.....	85
Wedding Bell, placed Off-Day, purchased by Mr. Grimstone.....	80
King John, winner Tylan "B" Handicap, purchased by Mr. Blank.....	75
White Fang, purchased by Mr. Gegg.....	70
Blighty, purchased by Ah Pui.....	70
Beach Sand, purchased by Mr. Soares.....	70
Anticipation, purchased by Ah Pui.....	65
Tamboy, winner Nil Desperandum Stakes, purchased by Lieut. Jones.....	65
First Fiddle, 2nd Hongkong Stakes, purchased by Mr. Stave.....	65
Bannock, purchased by Mr. Gegg.....	60
Dan pony, quiet hack, purchased by Tam Wing.....	60
Tracy Tuppen, purchased by Mr. Galluzzi.....	60
Avon Dahlia, 3rd Nil Desperandum Stakes, purchased by Mr. A. Sousa.....	60
Essex Chief, 3rd Gymkhana Club Cup and winner in Shanghai, purchased by Ah Pui.....	60
Heart, purchased by Mr. Gegg.....	60
Club, purchased by Mr. Gegg.....	60
Gold Mohar, purchased by S. T. Shu.....	45
Woodworker, 2nd Jockey Cup, purchased by Lieut. Jones.....	45
Conquest Dahlia, purchased by Ah Chut.....	40
Tarantula, purchased by Ah Pui.....	40
Rock Mouse, purchased by Ah Chut.....	40
Sea Sand, purchased by Ah Chut.....	40
Dun Duke, purchased by Mr. Congdon.....	35
Tweed Dahlia, purchased by Tam Wing.....	35
2nd Violin, purchased by Ah Pui.....	35
Meymoon, purchased by Chuan Shun.....	35
Tung.....	35
Prudent King, purchased by Ah Chut.....	30
Losing Hazard, purchased by Mr. Thurfild.....	30
Bay pony, quiet hack, purchased by Ah Chut.....	30
Stiggins, purchased by Cheung Shun.....	30
Tung.....	30
Snodgrass, purchased by Tam Wing.....	30
Olympic Dahlia, purchased by Ah Chut.....	30
Thames Dahlia, winner Gymkhana Club Cup, purchased by Ming Yuen Gar.....	30
den.....	30
Black Cat, purchased by Mr. Soares.....	30
Victorious Crown.....	30
Spade, purchased by Ming Yuen Gar.....	30
den.....	30
Castello Branco, purchased by Ah Chut.....	25
Onions, purchased by Ah Chut.....	25
Perhaps Not, purchased by Cheung Shun.....	25
Shun Tsung.....	25
Doubtful, 3rd Garrison Cup, purchased by Hoi Fook.....	25
Banana Dahlia, purchased by Cheung Shun.....	25
Lacapon, purchased by Hoi Fook.....	25
Diamond, purchased by Chuan Shun.....	25
Tung.....	25
Grey pony, quiet hack, purchased by Ming Yuen Gar.....	20
Highly King, purchased by Ming Yuen Gar.....	20
Yong Gardens.....	20
Diadem Dahlia, withdrawn.....	0
Ducky, withdrawn.....	0
Griffon, withdrawn.....	0
Dalesman, winner off-day and placed during meeting, withdrawn.....	0
King Jeff, no bid.....	0
Fedcliff, no bid.....	0
Chester Griffin, no bid.....	0
Weihai Chief, no bid.....	0
Victor, no bid.....	0

CONDITION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN HONGKONG. INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

As reported in our issue of yesterday, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley read an important paper on "Suggested Reforms for Women and Children in Hongkong," at a meeting of the C.E.M.S. at St. Paul's College, on Tuesday night. The following interesting discussion then took place.

Mr. L. Forster, B.A., who occupied the chair, said that there was very little in the paper with which they could disagree. Personally, he was concerned with the educational aspect of the question, and it seemed a scandal that a rich Colony like Hongkong should neglect the people for whom it was responsible. There did not seem any reason whatever why schools should not be established on the basis suggested by Mr. Bowley. Vernacular Schools should be founded where necessary. The present buildings were not very healthy and were not in accordance with English ideals. There was no reason why they should be in such a condition. If schools were built and education were made compulsory they would sweep away child labour, the question in conflict, and the sight of young girls and little children toiling up the Peak with heavy loads. The objection that they would thus be educating the whole of South China could be removed by limiting the education to children born in the Colony, and therefore British subjects. The lack of recreation grounds for children was a common complaint in modern European and American towns. In Hongkong, of course, they suffered from a small area, but still, he thought, something should be done.

Mr. McKenzie stated that on occasions when he passed Blake Gardens what struck him most was that there was hardly anybody there. There were a few elderly Chinese occupying the seats, but he had not seen any children there. If there were an inspector, it might be different. At present, parents were afraid to send their children out for fear that they would be kidnapped.

Mr. Bowley replied that he did not know whether there was a caretaker in the playground.

A member stated that the spectacle of old women carrying heavy loads up the Peak was a disgusting sight.

Mr. Schofield disagreed with the previous speaker. He thought women should work as they did in China.

The Chairman: The difference is that the child is not a free agent; the woman is.

Mr. Schofield: Carrying loads up the Peak is a bad habit, but it is a habit which can be put to an end in Hongkong. If the loads are excessive it is the lookout of the parents or guardian of the child.

A member: Put yourself in the place of a child. If you were a little child would you like to carry heavy loads instead of going to school and enjoying yourself as other children do? Would you like to see your mother carrying loads up the Peak?

Mr. Schofield replied that he would not give a single thought to it. The only thing that he would think of was the ten cents he received at the end of the day.

The Chairman then put the first resolution:—That, a reformatory or industrial school should be provided to which the Magistrate should have power to commit juvenile offenders.

Mr. Schofield: I should like to observe, with regard to reformatories, that these should be conducted by voluntary bodies—either Christian societies or Chinese benevolent societies. I do not think the reformatories should be Government institutions, though the Government might be asked to help substantially.

The Chairman: Is not the Borstal system in England under Governmental control?

Another person remarked that it was. There was a Borstal reformatory in Hongkong which was distinct failure; the building was now occupied by the French Convent people as a laundry. There were two persons committed to the reformatory several years ago; one ran away, and the other was allowed to leave as he was suffering from fever.

The Chairman asked whether there would be many children to enter the reformatory.

Mr. Bowley replied that he was told by the Senior Magistrate the other day that, owing to the absence of a reformatory, he sometimes discharged very small offenders, whom he would otherwise have sentenced.

Miss Pitt remarked that there was a small refuge in Kowloon for juvenile girl offenders—not the naughty ones, who were being sent under the care of the Po Leung Kuk—but those who were mentally deficient.

The resolution was then carried. The Chairman then read out the second resolution:—That an Industrial Settlement for destitute, unprotected, blind and crippled women and children should be provided in Kowloon City or elsewhere, under the control of the local Missionary Societies.

Mr. Bowley said he understood that there was some suitable waste land in Kowloon City for which the Church Missionary Society had applied.

Miss Pitt said that the women in the institution should be taught to weave native cloth, similar to that made in Foochow. They could also run a poultry farm, etc. While they waited to teach the women was something that would find a ready market.

Mr. Schofield inquired how they were going to select the destitute, blind, crippled, etc. Were they to be allowed to enter free from any quarter, or would some selection be made? Would they be people domiciled in Hongkong?

Mr. Bowley: That is a matter of detail. The Police would not allow people to come in from other places.

Mr. Schofield thought that as soon as the beggars in Canton and other places heard of it they would swarm to the place, and, once they entered the gates of the institution, they could not be touched by the Police. It was not going to be a Government pidgeon.

Mr. Gerken stated that the Government had made grants to Portuguese and other charitable institutions. Why, therefore, should they not allow a grant for this?

Mr. Bowley reminded Mr. Gerken that the resolution in question said nothing about finance. It was desirable that the Government should help by offering a piece of land, etc.

The resolution was then passed. The next resolution was:—That all adopted or purchased Chinese female children and servants, under 21, residing in the Colony should be registered at the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs, and that female inspectors should be appointed with power to investigate the treatment of all such children and servants.

Mr. Jackson observed that, according to Mr. Bowley's paper, a purchased child, when it entered the Colony, became automatically free. If so, what was the use of having registration?

Mr. Bowley remarked that the only object of registration was to help discover cases where purchased children were concealed.

Mr. Mackie: And thereby get supervision, for their children never complain to the Police because they are afraid.

Mr. Bowley: Registration will be a check on the traffic in children.

Mr. Mackie: Registration will absolutely stop re-selling. Children may be adopted in the country and brought to Hongkong, but here they will not be re-sold, as registration stops in and stops it.

The Chairman anticipated that those bringing children into the Colony would say that they were adopted, not purchased.

Miss Pitt: Might it not be possible to prohibit re-selling? I know more of the horrors of child adoption and selling than I stated in my paper, or wish to describe. I used to visit a little child, seven years old, in Hospital. Whenever its guardian came near it, it would shake apparently, with fear. I asked the child who the woman was. At first it said it was the mother, but later called her its owner. We have no reason to go to Mr. Hallifax and report about the matter, as the child said it was happy and would go back to its owner. I think that in a case like this somebody should step in.

The Chairman: Did the woman acknowledge it was her adopted child?

Miss Pitt: Yes. In rich houses the children are treated well. In poor houses it is different.

Mr. Gerken: What really would meet the case is the formation of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The Chairman: It will have no legal standing.

Mr. Gerken stated that the Society could bring the children into Court.

Mr. Bowley stated that his experience of such societies was not of the best.

Mr. Schofield: I think female inspectors should be of European race.

The resolution was then carried. The next resolution was that "The legal age for marriage should be raised from 12 to 16."

Mr. Schofield: Would it be an offence to marry under the age of 16?

Mr. Bowley: I think so.

Mr. Schofield wished to know what about the people who married out of Hongkong. Would they be liable to be punished if they came to the Colony? What the parents would do would be to take the children out of the Colony, get them married, and then return and live happily ever after.

Mr. Bowley: Do people marry under the age of 16?

Mr. Schofield: A fair proportion.

Mr. Bowley: Is it a custom to be encouraged?

Mr. Schofield replied that the Hakka married their children quite young. He had seen husbands and wives not higher than the table. The Cantonese, not higher than the table. It was their custom, and they would object to it being disturbed.

Capt. Hall suggested that the matter should be left alone, and it was then dropped. Mr. Bowley remarking, however, that the educated Chinese would agree to it.

This resolution:—That a putative father of an illegitimate child should be liable for the child's maintenance, as in England, was passed without discussion.

The Chairman: At any rate vernacular schools should be established at once. They are much cheaper than English schools.

One of the members wished to know why the Government vernacular schools were closed.

Miss Pitt replied that there were vernacular schools, but the difficulty was to obtain teachers.

The Chairman remarked that they were at present educating only those who could pay, not the poor children.

The resolution:—That such education should be provided free of cost to children of all races who are natural-born British subjects residing in the Colony (including the New Territory) and whose parents or guardians are unable to defray the cost of education.

A member wished to know whether there was any birth registration in the Colony? If there was not, children coming from other parts of the country would have the benefit of the education provided.

Mr. Bowley replied that that information could be obtained by the schools in detail.

The Chairman thought that Chinese parents would rush to register their children because they would get free education.

Mr. Schofield disagreed, because it would mean that the children would no longer be an asset to their parents.

The Chairman: I think the Chinese are very keen on education.

A member asked what would happen to a poor European child? Was it not to get the chance of being educated?

The Chairman replied that there were benevolent societies to help a European child. There was also the Diocesan School, which took in children at half price, and free when their parents were unable to pay.

A member asked what would happen if the parents refused to send their children to school.

Mr. Bowley replied that if children were brought into the Colony they must be subject to the laws of the Colony.

Mr. Schofield said that that sounded very nice, but it meant that the parents would have to leave their children in the country when they came to Hongkong. Besides, it meant that the Colony would have to educate everyone.

Mr. Bowley said it would be nice if they could educate the whole of China, but it could not be done.

Mr. Schofield: Unless China educates herself.

Mr. Bowley: I have no doubt that China will have compulsory education in a few years.

Mr. Schofield stated that the British were foreigners here, just as the Cantonese were in Shanghai. Yet, though the Cantonese educated their children, they did not feel bound to educate the children of Shanghai.

The resolution was then passed, Mr. Schofield dissenting.

It was also agreed:—That the children in all the schools should be inspected medically at regular intervals, and provided with free medical treatment (if desired) when unable to pay for such treatment.

When sufficient schools have been provided, education should be made compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12, and the employment of children between those ages prohibited or regulated.

One member remarked that unless education was made compulsory the last stage of the Chinese child would be worse than the first. With regard to medical treatment, he thought it was a good thing to insert the words "if desired," as some Chinese would prefer Oriental to Occidental treatment. Supposing they refused treatment?

Mr. Bowley said that the child in that case would have to leave school, as they did not want the other children to fall ill. That was the regulation at present with regard to English schools.

The next resolution was:—That additional playgrounds should be provided, especially in congested urban districts, including shelters from sun and rain.

Mr. Schofield: In favour of congested European districts more?

The Chairman replied that there would be less congestion.

Mr. Schofield: On the contrary, it would mean over-crowding.

Mr. Bowley: Make open spaces in congested districts and build houses in uncongested districts.

Mr. Schofield: And have transport facilities?

The resolution was passed. The next two resolutions submitted to the meeting were:—

DEATH OF MR. JAMES DYER BALL. THIRTY-FIVE YEARS IN LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE.

It is with regret we have to record the death of Mr. James Dyer Ball, which occurred at his residence in London on February 22nd.

Mr. Dyer Ball, who was 71 years of age, was a member of the Hongkong Civil Service for a period of 35 years. He arrived in the Colony in the seventies and, after passing the examination in Cantonese, was appointed Chief Interpreter of the Supreme Court. Subsequently he filled a number of other positions including those of Sheriff, and Registrar-General. He retired on January 25th, 1909.

Mr. Ball was a member of the Committee of the Anti-opium Society, a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Hongkong Civil Service Board of Examiners. He was a remarkably able Chinese scholar and probably had as intimate a knowledge of Chinese customs and habits as any man of his generation. His books on Cantonese and Hakka are now standard works and are used in all the principal Chinese Schools. In addition to his books: "How to write Cantonese," "Cantonese made Easy" and "Hakka made Easy," his published volumes include "Things Chinese," "The Pith of the Classics," and "The Religious Aspect in China."

Mr. Dyer Ball made many friends in China and he was highly respected and esteemed by all with whom he was associated. His son, Mr. A. Dyer Ball, now occupies the position of Clerk of Councils in Hongkong and sincere sympathy is extended towards him in his bereavement.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

The annual Hongkong C.C. tournament opened last evening, when three keen matches were played.

Redmond defeated Wong Po Keung after a strenuous five sets. Redmond won the first set after a good fight, 7-5, but lost the second, 6-2, and was forced to win the next two sets. Redmond's greater stamina now began to tell and he won the fourth set without giving his opponent a game, and followed up by winning the fifth set, 6-4.

In the open doubles A. B. Raworth and A. Morse defeated S. E. Green and E. Abraham. Raworth and Morse won the first two sets, 6-2, 6-2, and Green and his partner, won the third and fourth sets, 6-2, 6-2. In the deciding set Raworth and Morse showed to advantage and gave their opponents only three games.

Yesterday's results were as follows:—

OPEN SINGLES.—F. A. Redmond beat Wong Po Keung, 7-5, 3-6, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4.

OPEN DOUBLES.—A. B. Raworth and A. Morse beat S. E. Green and E. Abraham, 6-2, 6-2, 2-6, 2-6, 6-3.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES.—Pay-Lieut. Robinson (recs. 3/6) beat F. Bevington (recs. 1/6), 7-6, 8-4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

To-day's matches are as follows:—

CLUB MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.—Mrs. Draper and O. Thorne (rec. 3/6) meet Miss Elaine Johnston and E. A. MacDonald (rec. 15/3); Mrs. Holborn and Pay-Lieut. Holborn (rec. 15/3) meet Miss Hastings and G. A. Hastings (rec. 5/6).

OPEN SINGLES.—N. E. Kent meets A. B. Raworth.

CLUB HANDICAP DOUBLES.—H. A. Macaulay and Capt. Wahl (rec. 15/1) meet J. H. Congdon and O. S. Johnston (rec. 15/3).

BILLIARDS.

THE HONGKONG CHAMPIONSHIP.

P. A. Yvanovich met Capt. E. B. Green, at the V.B.C. last night, in the above competition, winning by 102 points. The winner played a steady game throughout. His biggest break was 31.

COMPANY REPORTS.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Subject to audit, the directors of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., will recommend the following allocation of profits at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders, to be held on March 22nd:—

To write off Deep Water Bay buildings and machinery, an additional dividend of 50 cents per share 390,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff 18,931.79
To place to reserve fund 25,000.00
To write off Western Island buildings and machinery, an additional 100,000.00
To write off Hok On Works buildings and machinery, an additional 7,505.79
And to carry forward to the credit of next year's account 120,130.29
\$307,538.08

(Other Local News will be found on page 2.)

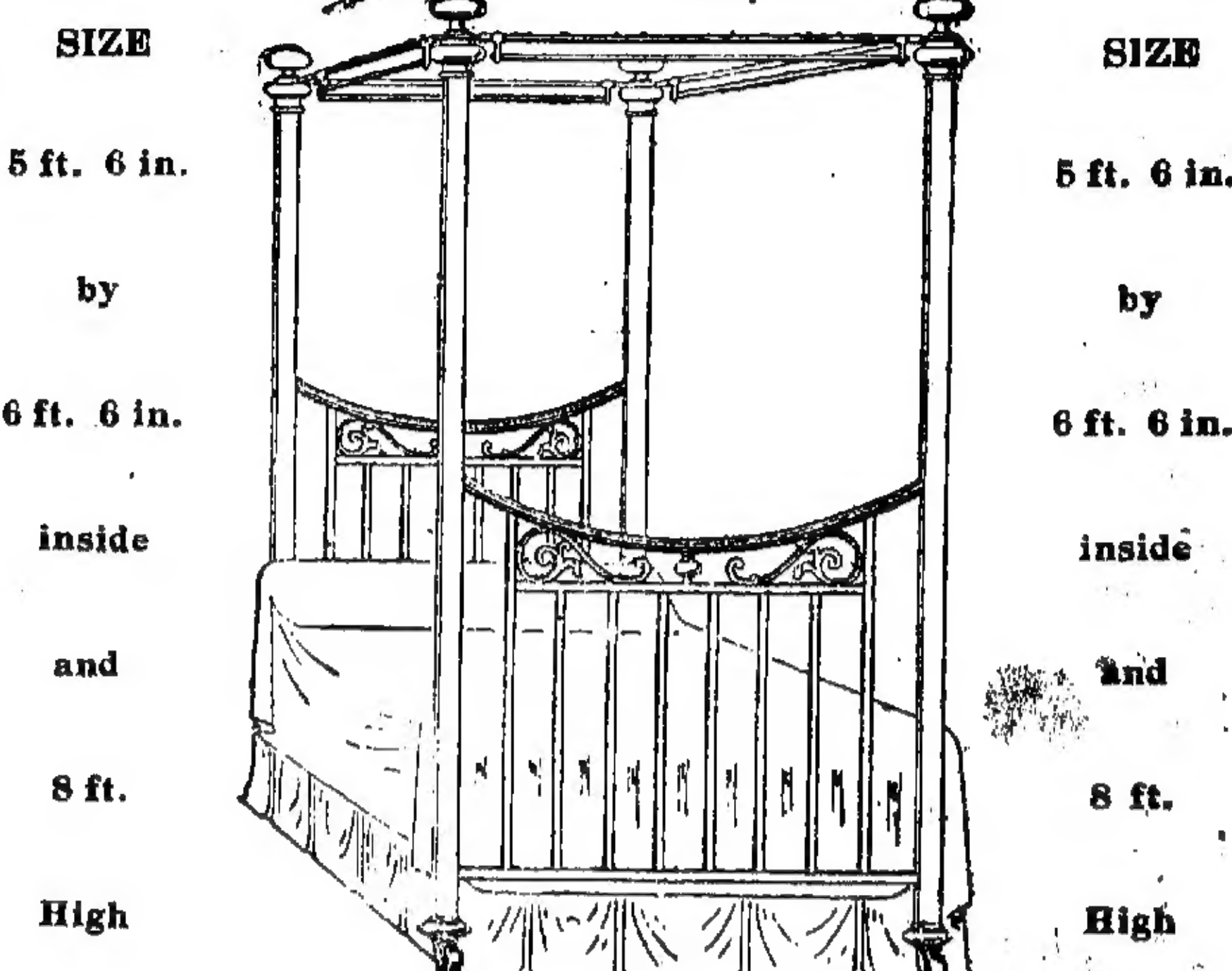
JUST RECEIVED

BEDSTEADS

BOTH BLACK & BRASS & WHITE ENAMEL.

ALSO

ALL BRASS AS THIS PATTERN.



SQUARE PILLARS \$250.00 BEST MAKE

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT! Vaudeville

FREDONY

and High-Class Vaudeville Company.

MISS TESSIE TURNER, that Ragtime Girl. MISS ASTA ERIKSEN, a soprano with a wonderful voice. MDLLE. LEONA, in her dancing creations.

Come and see FREDONY as a silent Comedian. He has made more people laugh by keeping quiet, than others have done by hours of talk.

SELECTED PICTURE PROGRAMME

NEUTRALS RAYS

Drama in 3 parts.

Matinee—Sunday, March 9th.

HERITAGE. A Loomie Drama.

Featuring

Bob Leonaro & Ella Hall.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 33, DES VUEX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW

This Week

of

ELEGANT EVENING GOWNS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STAMPS WANTED.

STAMPS OF INDIA, Ceylon. Exchange for Hongkong or purchase.
SMITHURST,
Winnappuwa, Ceylon.
[423]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[424]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, MARCH 14th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VIGNEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1919. [425]

THE GREEN ISLAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1918 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 5th, 1919. [426]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

HAVING been favoured with instructions from Messrs. WING SUN & Co., Tailors, will sell by Public Auction at his Sales Room, on MONDAY, March 10th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., a portion of their goods (more to sell later)
40 Dozen Shirts,
100 Dozen Collars,
40 Dozen Neckties and Bows.
Handkerchiefs, hats, suit lengths and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 6th, 1919

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, March 10th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road, Central,
A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

74 pairs "Snow" Boots,
20 Serge suit lengths—8 yards each,
10 Serge suit lengths—5 yards each,
10 Serge suit lengths—7 yards each,
5 Dozen Straw Hats,
20 Wrist watches,
20 Alarm Clocks,
20 pairs Bampton Roller Skates—Aluminium wheels.
10 Columbia Gramophones. (Double Springs).
A quantity of Provisions, Silk Handkerchiefs, Socks and a long line of Sundries.
Hongkong, March 5th, 1919

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, March 13th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, (old Post Office Building),
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.—
Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Couch, Arm Chairs, Carpets, Tables, Pictures, Overmantels, Desks, Crochery and Glassware, Bags, Curios, and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 5th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), March 7th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, (old Post Office Building),
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm-Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Table, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Hat Stand, Dining Chair, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crochery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstand, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Tinned Seta, Electric Reading Lamp, Cabinets, Bedsteads and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 5th, 1919. [424]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

DURING the REPAIRS to the above CHURCH and until further notice is given the services on Sundays will be held as follows:—
8 A.M.—Holy Communion at St. Stephen's Church.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon at the Diocesan Boys' School. [427]

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,
It is my intention to stand for the vacancy on the Legislative Council to represent you during the time that the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK, K.C., holds the position of Acting Attorney-General.
My nomination has been proposed by Mr. A. O. LANG, and seconded by Mr. G. C. MOON.
It is only six months ago that I addressed you with regard to my candidature for the same seat, and I can only repeat that if I have the honour to be elected I shall direct my energies to the solution of the Housing Colony by means of new roads, opening up new areas easily accessible for all kind of traffic, and the resumption of old and insanitary houses in the densely populated parts of the City—on all of which matters I think I may claim special qualifications.
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. W. BIRD. [418]

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

THE following telegram has just been received from the Mayor of Dover:—
"President St. George's Society, Hongkong.
"Erecting memorial commemorating 'glorious work Admiral Sir Roger Keyes and Dover Patrol. May I add Hongkong Society to list of subscribers?'
FARLEY, Mayor, Dover.
Britons who may wish to participate are invited to send in their subscriptions, which are limited to \$5 each, to the Hon. Treasurer of the Society—Mr. P. S. CASSIDY, care of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION—as soon as possible. List will be closed on March 7th, and an acknowledgment sent to Subscribers in due course.
F. A. WELLS,
Hon. Secretary. [401]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ARNOLD has been appointed Acting Secretary to the Company from this date.
By Order,
STANLEY H. DODWELL,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Hongkong, February 28th, 1919. [399]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on THURSDAY, MARCH 27th, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 4th, 1919. [420]

G. A. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M., daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days, are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [40]

FOR SALE.

The Underigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,
ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES AND BOILER IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.
Description:—
Set of Compound Engines, 18 x 23, by 24 stroke.
Boiler, 12 x 10, working pressure 120 lbs. on vertical survey.
To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, etc., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler.
Also
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast, and
A Navigating Compass.
At present stored at Kwong Tung Chong's wharfyard.
Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the underigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 28th, 1919. [418]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 7th day of March, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the following resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, that is to say:—

1. That the capital of the Company be increased from \$3,000,000.00 to \$4,000,000.00 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$50.00 each, such new shares to participate in any dividend declared after the 7th February, 1919, pro rata with the existing capital.
2. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—
(a) By the insertion of the words "without the sanction of the Directors" between the word "shall" and the word "except" in line 2 of Article 10.
(b) By the addition of the following words at the end of Article 18:—
"Provided further that the registration of a transfer of shares whereby the holding of any shareholder is increased beyond 1000 shares shall be conclusive evidence that the sanction of the directors to such increased holding has been given."
- (c) By the insertion of the letter "(a)" after the figures "101" constituting the number of Article 101 and by the addition of the following paragraph to Article 101:—
(a) The Board may employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof (and that whether such fund or such portion as is proposed to be set aside for the special purpose to which it is proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for a meeting of the Board, in meeting special dividends, or bonuses, in repaying, improving or maintaining any of the property of the Company or otherwise in the business of the Company and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company.

(d) By the addition immediately after Article 101 of a new Article as follows:—
"101A. (1) The Company in General Meeting may in the year '1919' pass a resolution to the effect that it is desirable to 'capitalise' to the extent 'provided for by this Article' the sum of \$1,000,000.00 being 'part of the undivided profits of the Company' 'standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such 'capitalisation' such sum of \$1,000,000.00 be distributed as a bonus amongst the persons 'who are registered as the holders of the issued shares of the Company on such date as the Board shall decide in its discretion' the issued shares held by them on that date respectively, and that 'the Board be authorised to distribute amongst such persons as aforesaid one new unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them' and that the Board be further authorised to allot the 'surplus of unissued shares' remaining to them of such 'shares credited as fully paid up' and in satisfaction as 'aforesaid and in such proportion as aforesaid and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.'
(2) It shall be no objection to resolutions passed under paragraph (1) of this Article 'meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article' 'as confirmed as a Special Resolution, provided that 'due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolutions shall have been given prior to the extraordinary meeting aforesaid.'"

Should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
By Order of the Board,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, February 18th, 1919. [418]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INTIMATION



THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

IS

WATSON'S HYGIENOL,

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TEL. 18.

DEATH.

DYER, BELL.—At his residence at North Finchley, on February 22nd, JAMES DYER BELL, I.S.O., Hongkong Civil Service, retired, aged 71. (China papers please copy). [428]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 6th, 1919.

THE CONDITION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN HONGKONG

FAR removed from the centres of civilisation and surrounded by a people alien to us in manners, customs, and ideas, there is a natural tendency to lose that sense of communal responsibility which is steadily developing in the land from which we spring. It is well, therefore, that we have in our midst some whose interests are not limited by sport or commerce to remind us of the thoughts and aspirations of our more progressive fellow-countrymen at Home. There is, for example, much food for thought in the "Suggested Reforms for Women and Children in Hongkong," which were discussed at the meeting of the Church of England Men's Society on Tuesday night. It is true, as Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY says, that the proposals he submitted are merely the alphabet of social reform, and would be regarded in England as Early Victorian in their simplicity, however revolutionary they may sound to a Hongkong audience. Apart, however, from the different mental outlook in this Colony and the Motherland, it has to be admitted that the surrounding circumstances are so dissimilar as to make comparisons, in some cases, impossible. To an extent which has no parallel even in British Malaya, we have here an ever-changing Chinese population, which is free to come and go without let or hindrance. That, of course, has an important bearing on the question. It is urged that the number of schools should be considerably increased and that attendance should then be made free and compulsory in the case, at least, of children born in Hongkong and therefore British subjects. In the absence, however, of a proper system of

registration of births, the difficulty, it seems to us, would be to ascertain exactly who is a British subject. Judging by the experience in Great Britain, the argument that parents would be so eager for their offspring to enjoy the advantages that they would be careful to attend to registration is not very convincing. In the case of the very poor the struggle for existence is such that bread is a bigger consideration than book learning. In England we have realised at last the futility of trying to fill the heads of children whose stomachs are empty, and it would only mean failure to ignore this experience locally. At best, a considerable proportion of the rising generation would remain outside the benefits which it is sought to confer unless we are to undertake "the education of the whole of South China," and that, apparently, is not contemplated. But although it may not be practicable to do all that the most ardent advocates of education desire, that is no reason why we should not make any effort to increase the existing facilities, so that the advantages of education may be brought within the reach of as many as possible. Especially should we like to see greater opportunities offered to intelligent pupils to receive instruction in handicrafts. These developments must of necessity be gradual, but, in the meantime, some of the suggested reforms relating to the physical well-being of women and children should come into immediate effect. The regulation of child-labour and the licensing and inspection of factories are urgently needed. With all due respect to Mr. SCOFIELD, we doubt whether toiling up the hillsides with heavy loads on a sweltering day is such a healthful form of recreation in the case of a child of tender years as he imagines, or whether the prospect of receiving ten cents at the end of the day is sufficient to obliterate all sense of discomfort. It may be that it is the duty of the parent to see that the strength of the child is not overtaxed, but adversity is apt to be a hard task-master, and in England the law does not allow the father or mother to be the sole arbiter in such cases. And if it be true—and there is no reason to doubt the statement—that in some factories women and girls work twelve hours a day and seven days a week without any Government supervision there is clearly need for some amendment of the industrial conditions. An addition to the number of public baths and washhouses, so that these aids to cleanliness and health may be accessible to females in Wanchai and Kowloon, is also desirable. We have previously urged that a reformatory should be provided for the reception of juvenile offenders, who in the absence of such an institution are sometimes discharged but more frequently committed to prison, and in the majority of cases, it is to be feared, permanently recruited into the ranks of the criminal classes. There is no reason, of course, why such an institution should not be supplied by voluntary effort, provided it is adequately supported by the Government; indeed, there are strong reasons in favour of such a course, not the least of them being that it makes possible a greater degree of elasticity in management. We have in mind an eminently successful institution in Essex which was started in a very humble way and has carried on a work of great usefulness for many years, turning out hundreds of creditable citizens many of whom have won positions of honour and affluence in the overseas Dominions. Another question of paramount importance is that of slavery. On this point we are not very much impressed by the legal subtleties of Mr. BOWLEY. We show less concern for Eastern children than is shown in England for animals. The practice of buying and selling female children into domestic servitude, and worse, undoubtedly prevails in this Colony, although it is illegal in China. The fact that the law on this matter as in most others, is not strictly enforced in the neighbouring Republic furnishes us with no excuse for inaction. In these matters Hongkong should give a lead to China, and not follow upon her heels. Mr. BOWLEY pleads that slavery in its worst sense does not exist because the owner has not the power of life and death over his purchase, but that is a poor defence. It may be that ill-treatment of bought persons is a punishable offence, and that it is questionable whether in Hongkong the owner is entitled to the custody of a child acquired by purchase, but the fact remains that the law on the subject is a dead letter. No attempt is made to check

the traffic and no steps are taken to ascertain how such children are treated. At least they should be registered at the Chinese Secretariat and systematically visited by inspectors. Poverty is invariably the reason why parents part with their children and, therefore, the introduction and enforcement of legislation to compel the putative fathers of illegitimate children to maintain them would help to check the evil at its source. The matter is one to which the attention of the Imperial authorities has been drawn, and more is likely to be heard of it in the future.

The annual meeting of the Green Island Company, Ltd., will be held on Saturday, March 22nd, at 11.30 a.m.

The thirty-third yearly general meeting of the Hongkong Club will be held on Friday, March 14th, at 5.30 p.m.

The usual monthly whist-drive of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club will be held to-night, at 8.15 p.m., at the Royal Naval Canton Theatre.

We are asked to remind those taking part in the performance of "The Crucifixion" on Good Friday that the first rehearsal takes place this evening in the Cathedral, at 8 o'clock.

The big moon which rises across the hills to brighten up Pinkie's party is being made by kindness of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. It is a wonderful Fairy Moon through which appear the numerous "Old Guard of Faerie," who attend the party of "Once upon a Time" on the nights of March 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, and on the afternoon of the 26th.

The management of the Frawley Co. regrets that, owing to alteration in the boat sailings, the Company are obliged to curtail the season to six nights. "The House of Glass" will be cancelled, and seats booked for that performance may be returned or exchanged. "Twin Beds" will be staged on Wednesday, 12th inst., and "Fair and Warmer" on Thursday, the 13th inst.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on March 1st:—Diphtheria, two (two deaths); diphtheria, one; enteric fever, one (one death); small-pox, one (one death); and cerebro-spinal fever, eight (six deaths). Four cases (four deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever, and one case (one death) of bubonic plague were notified on Tuesday.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROPOSED AERODROME.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held to-day at noon in the Council Chamber.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., has given notice of the following questions:—
1. Will the Government draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the importance to the Colony of Hongkong of its being made one of the Stations in the proposed Imperial Air Service which is being inaugurated?

2. Will the Government consider the advisability of reserving a large area in the North Western portion of the plain in the middle of which the Sheung Shui Railway Station is situated for the purpose of an Aerodrome?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Second reading of the Bill intituled, an Ordinance to restrict temporarily the persons who may engage in business connected with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores.

Second reading of the Bill intituled, an Ordinance to prohibit the carrying on of banking business for the benefit of or under the control of certain persons.

Second reading of the Bill intituled, an Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences Amendment Ordinance, 1918.

Second reading of the Bill intituled, an Ordinance to authorise the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, to convert its silver capital into gold.

SING A MERRY MADRIGAL.

[Air from "The Mikado." With apologies to the talented Author of the Madrigal.]
Scene: Upper Peak Tram Station.
Morning of March 5th, 1919.

CHORUS OF PEAKITES.
Brightly dawns the happy day,
Joyous morn we give thee greeting;
Up once more the tram is fleetin',
And we have no chairs to pay!
No more chairs we have to pay!
(Men only.)
We shall go topside to tiffin—
(Faintly.)
(Thanks to B—s and to G—n—
(Tutti.)

So we sing this little song:
Never more we'll hear the gong
That has made us run so long—
Ding Dong! Ding Dong!
As we're feeling musical
And so joyous, let us all
Sing a merry madrigal
Pa La, Pa La, Pa La (ad lib to mth).
C.D.

GREAT LABOUR CONFERENCE:

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

STRIKES THROUGHOUT GERMANY:

HALLE IN REBELLION.

SCOPE OF JURISDICTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH LABOUR NATIONAL FACTORIES.

LONDON, February 27th.

At the Labour Conference, the Premier, after paying a tribute to the saving note of statesmanship in the speeches at the Conference and the desire to find a solution of the problems, and after uttering a warning that the resources of the country were not unlimited, declared that the demand for national factories had passed away.

WAR TO BE MADE IMPOSSIBLE.

The blockade could not be removed until Germany signed the Treaty of Peace, which would make war impossible. He was very hopeful that the preliminaries of peace would be signed within the next few weeks.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

The Premier declared that the old sectional controversies must be eliminated. We would do that gradually. The spectre of industrial unrest, which was preventing the industrial machine from being restored, must be abolished. The conference of the trader and the worker must be restored, if the chariots of commerce were to be re-started, but the atmosphere of suspicion was thickening, instead of clearing. There were faults on both sides. Employers must trust workers more. Industry could not thrive, unless workers had an interest in it.

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

The Premier welcomed Mr. Henderson's suggestion for a Committee of Inquiry on industrial unrest and its causes. He urged them to act before they separated. He dreaded stagnation. If Britain stood still, France and America would also stand still, and catastrophe would follow. "We won the war by unity. (Loud Cheers.) Let us have the same unity in peace. Thus would we make this country one the like of which has never been seen before." (Loud cheers.)

STATE'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The Premier said that there was plenty of common-sense in the country and in the end we were practical people. He, therefore, appealed to employers to be franker with their employees. There could be no improved welfare without improved efficiency, and we must tighten up and quicken our industries as the war had taught us to do. A wise employer would see that the worker got a fair share of profits. It was the business of the State to be impartial in an industrial dispute and guard the interests of the whole community.

THE WORKERS' ASPIRATIONS.

Continuing, the Premier said that there were other contributory causes to the unrest among workers, who naturally aspired to secure a higher and better standard of life in the future. The whole nation would sympathise with that aspiration. He was convinced that employers were prepared to go further than most workmen imagined.

The Chairman put Mr. Henderson's resolution to the meeting and it was declared carried by a large majority.

Steps were then taken to select thirty names each for the Committee.

EARLIER CABLES.

MINING STRIKE POSTPONED.

LONDON, February 27th.

A Conference of the delegates of the Miners' Federation in Great Britain decided to postpone the issue of strike notices until March 22nd—two days after the Coal Commission's interim report on hours and wages is due.

LATEST CABLES.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. POWER AND STRENGTH OF THE LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.

The President denied that the League meant usurpation of the powers of Congress to declare war. He said that the strength of the League would rest upon the friendship and goodwill of America, Britain, France, Italy and Japan and that serious trouble between them was not probable. Provision for disarmament would not interfere with military training. President Wilson did not regard internal domestic questions, like immigration, within the jurisdiction of the League.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

He said that Ireland would not have a vote in the League at present. The Irish question was one for solution later between Ireland and Great Britain.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe Doctrine would be guaranteed by all members of the League.

WHY AMERICA MUST JOIN.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.

President Wilson lengthily discussed the League of Nations with the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee, whom he told that, unless the United States entered the League, the League would fail, and chaos would result in Europe.

AFGHANISTAN.

MURDERED AMIR'S THIRD SON ON THRONE.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The Press Bureau states:—The Secretary for India announces that Nasir Ulla Khan, the late Amir's brother has been proclaimed Amir, with the consent of Jellalabad notables, Inayat Ulla waiving his claims in favour of his uncle. His succession, however, is not recognised at Kabul, where Aman Ulla, the late Amir's third son, declared himself Amir, and assumed the reins of Government.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, February 27th.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Lamington, Earl Curzon stated that, apparently, while the Amir was camping near Kabul, his tent was entered early in the morning of February 20th. He was killed by shots and was also stabbed.

The body was taken to Kabul by members of the murdered Amir's family. It is not known whether the assassination was due to religious or fanatical reasons, or to reasons of politics or to a domestic intrigue.

After paying a high tribute to the late Amir's loyalty to Britain, Earl Curzon added that, apparently, he would be succeeded by his brother Nasir Ulla Khan, who immediately sent a letter to the Government of India, couched in the friendliest and most loyal terms. A suitable reply had been sent. There would be no reason to suppose that there would be any interruption of friendly relations between Britain and Afghanistan, whose independence we desired to maintain.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

JUGO-SLAV CLAIMS.

PARIS, February 28th.

The Jugo-Slavs have presented their claims to the Peace Conference.

According to an Italian statement, the Jugo-Slavs claim the whole of Istria, with Trieste, Fiume and the Dalmatian Islands, except Pelagos.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, March 5th.

The silver market is quiet.

ITALY AND JUGO-SLAVIA. ALLEGED HIGH-HANDED ACTION BY THE LATTER.

PARIS, February 28th.

Italian headquarters report that the Jugo-Slavs have ordered a general mobilisation, which is stopping food supplies in South Eastern Europe. Hence Italy has suspended the return of Jugo-Slav prisoners taken from the Austrians. The Italian Delegation states that the Jugo-Slav authorities at Laibach, on February 20th, expelled the Italian Military Mission there, and the Italian Government, which never recognised Jugo-Slavia, responded by closing the armistice frontier.

The Italian Delegation also asserts that the Serbians attacked a train with repatriated Italians returning home, at Laibach station, and tore down and burned the Italian flags decorating the train.

MOBILISATION DENIED.

The Jugo-Slav Delegation denies the Italian reports of mobilisation of the Jugo-Slavs. It declares that the army disbanded after the defeat of Austria and is now being re-organised on a restricted basis, involving the calling up of certain classes of younger men. But this in no wise implies a general mobilisation.

A COUNTER-CHARGE.

The Delegation asserts that the Italians are continually landing troops on the Dalmatian Coast and entrenching at Fiume and elsewhere.

SITUATION NOT ALARMING.

PARIS, February 28th.

The Italian-Jugo-Slav situation is not regarded here as alarming though likely to complicate the work of the Peace Conference, but if Jugo-Slavia is able to consider her rival's claims, a peaceable solution may be expected to be found shortly.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCE'S WAR LOSSES.

WILL GERMANY BE MADE TO PAY?

PARIS, February 27th.

It is officially estimated that France's war losses total nearly 5,000 million sterling.

GERMAN WAR PRISONERS.

NO QUESTION OF EARLY RETURN.

AMSTERDAM, February 27th.

A telegram from Berlin says that the *Koelnische Zeitung* states that Marshal Foch has written a statement to Herr Erzberger, replying to the request for the return of German prisoners.

Marshal Foch declared that there could not be at present any question of such return, but the Allies would favourably consider the question of the early repatriation of the seriously ill and wounded.

POLAND.

THE POLISH-GERMAN FRONTIER.

WARSAW, February 28th.

The Inter-Allied Mission to Poland is going to Posen to-day to meet the German representatives as regards the carrying out of the terms of the Armistice relating to the Polish-German frontier.

NEW GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED BY G.T. BRITAIN.

Sir Eame Howard has notified the Polish Government that Great Britain recognised the independence of Poland and acknowledged her Government.

THE JEWS AND PALESTINE.

GREAT BRITAIN AS MANDATORY POWER.

LONDON, February 27th.

Reuters learns that the Zionist delegates were heard by the Peace Conference to-day. They claimed the right of the Jews to constitute Palestine as their national home (the rights of all existing non-Jewish communities being respected and safeguarded) under the trusteeship of Great Britain as the Mandatory of the League of Nations.

THE FRENCH PREMIER. ATTENDING TO BUSINESS AGAIN.

PARIS, February 28th.

M. Clemenceau visited President Poincaré this afternoon, and then attended a meeting of the Council. He afterwards called at the Ministry for War, where he discussed business with the Heads of Departments and conferred with Marshal Foch. He was given an ovation when he left his house.

DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

ALLIED REPORTS BEING DISCUSSED.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The Press Bureau states:—A communiqué from Paris says that the Supreme War Council discussed the reports of military, naval, and air experts concerning the disarmament of the enemy. The next meeting will be on Wednesday.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S WEDDING.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIALS.

LONDON, February 27th.

The wedding of Princess Patricia of Connaught and the Hon. Alexander Ramsay was celebrated at noon to-day. The bride drove to the Abbey in a closed royal landau with grey horses, driven by postilions with scarlet coats. The weather was dull.

The streets were lined with cheering crowds. The scene in the crowded Abbey was very impressive. The Duke gave away his daughter.

After the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom returned to St. James' Palace in an open landau and received a very enthusiastic reception. At the wedding luncheon there were 50 guests, including the King and Queen. The honeymoon will be spent in the country.

It is announced that the Hon. Alexander Ramsay has been appointed Naval Attaché in Paris.

GERMANY.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN SAXONY.

AMSTERDAM, February 27th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Soviets have proclaimed a Republic in Saxony and a general strike in Leipzig. All railway traffic in Saxony has stopped.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BERLIN AND LEIPZIG CUT OFF.

BERLIN, February 28th.

The *Vossische Zeitung* reports from Weimar that the strike in the Central German brown coal district has been extended.

Halle is in a state of rebellion. Much property has been destroyed. The Berlin-Halle-Weimar railway has been badly damaged and the traffic on it is completely at a stand-still.

Communication with Berlin via Leipzig has also been interrupted, owing to the rails being torn up.

A general strike has broken out at Erfurt.

COMPETITION AFTER THE WAR.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P. addressing the students of the Cordwainers' Technical College on the occasion of the prize-giving at the Mansion House, said we had demonstrated to the world our ability to organise and wage war better than nations which had prepared and premeditated war for generations. A people who had been able, despite the predictions of geniuses, to do so possessed, in his opinion, qualities to reconstruct society on a better and juster basis than it was before the war. The first essential to better progress was improved education for all sections of the population.

Every section of the community required to advance its standard of education, to adopt new methods, discard the old rule and thumb practices, and adopt the best scientific and technical means to make up for war wastage and order the future. One of the greatest needs in modern industry was the application of the human touch between employers and employees. Competition after the war would be keener than before the war, and the future would be determined by the efficiency of individual workers and the capacity of those in control of industry. Education was a prime essential to secure that.

WAR CHARITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 34.

General.	
Sir Robert Ho Tung, refund of special war tax-3rd and 4th quarters, 1918	332.50
Collections from Boxes, G.P.O., H.K. Hotel and Star Ferry Pier	2.54
*Mr. S. H. Dodwell	10.00
*Mr. G. Morton Smith	10.00
*Mr. E. G. Smith	10.00
*Mr. J. H. C. Goodban	10.00
*Helene May Institute for Women	10.00
R. T. ...	150.00
*A few members of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co's. Staff	35.00
*15 members of Taikoo Club (December)	50.00
*Dr. C. M. Heanley, per Hongkong Club	5.00
*Mr. C. H. Gale, per Hongkong Club	5.00
*Mr. D. M. Nickle, per Hongkong Club	5.00
*Dr. S. S. Strahan, per Hongkong Club	5.00
*Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, per Hongkong Club	5.00
*Mr. A. G. Warren, per Hongkong Club	5.00
*50 Subscribers, per Hongkong Club	504.00
*Sir W. Rees Davies	20.00
*H. E. Sir F. H. May	150.00
*Mr. C. Thorne	50.00
*Ojagar Singh	10.00
*Victoria British School	10.00
*Mr. S. G. Newall	50.00
*Mr. C. D. Wilkinson	20.00
Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria, Balance of Evans' Trust	22.45
*Staff, Messrs. Lenn, Crawford & Co.	150.00
*Mr. H. Owen Carstensen	10.00
*Mr. T. Kring	10.00
*Mr. F. E. A. Worsce	5.00
*Mr. A. C. Pedersen	5.00
*Mr. R. C. Jensen	5.00
*P. & Co.	100.00
*C. B. B.	25.00
*Bridgiers	10.00
*Mr. Wong Siu Woon	100.00
*Mr. H. Skott	10.00
Joint ...	30.75
*Staff-General Post Office	100.00
*Hon. Mr. Claud Severn	100.00
*Ladies' Working Party of Union Church	50.00
*Mr. J. C. Wildin	5.00
*H. G. S.	20.00
*W. F. N.	1.50
*33 members of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders	214.00
Members of the Kowloon Cricket Club	21.00
Rev. J. K. Macdonachie, Mr. Macdonachie, Sale of "Purl and plau"	180.00
Messrs. Thoresen & Co.	1,000.00
*Mr. E. Davidson	30.00
*Mr. E. L. Agassiz	30.00
*Mr. E. E. Falck	30.00
*Mr. E. H. Sharp	30.00
*Mr. C. G. Alabaster	30.00
*Mr. J. L. McPherson	10.00
Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, (monthly subs. Dec./Jan.)	208.13
Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Parr's Cup Competition, Dec./Jan.	40.00
Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Dodwell's Cup Competition, Jan.	47.00
Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Ladies' Captain Cup Competition, Dec./Jan.	6.50
Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club—	
Ladies' Eclectic Competition Dec./Jan.	2.84
Ladies' Running Pool, January	1.00
Bogey Pool Over Big Course Dec./Jan.	19.50
Mixed Double Medal Round Competition Dec. Running Pool over Big Course, January	9.00
Drepper's Cup Bogey Competition, January	5.00
*Mr. G. Morton Smith	10.00
*Mr. E. G. Smith	10.00
*Mr. J. H. C. Goodban	10.00
*Mr. S. H. Dodwell	50.00
*Anonymous	1,836.50
Blinded Soldiers & Sailors.	
A. Hicks and C. M. Wilson, part proceeds of "Look See"	250.00
*Mr. S. Sassoon, per Hongkong Club	20.00
*3 Subscribers, per Hongkong Club	30.00
*1 Subscriber, per Hongkong Club	5.00
*Mr. N. B. Kauria	50.00
*"Dr. M. B. Kauria" Ladies Bridge Tournament	25.00
*Royal Navy and H.M. Dockyard, per Rev. F. G. Hastings	75.00
*Police, per Sergt. Blackman, Kowloon Dock Recreation Club	25.70
*Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club Dec./Jan.	100.00
*Anonymous	60.00
Red Cross.	
Red Cross Sale of Roses at Hongkong Hotel	191.20
Hongkong & Kowloon Sketch Club	44.35
C. A.	50.00
*Suff. General Post Office	18.25
Red Cross Sale of Roses at Hongkong Hotel	233.15
Pipe Fund.	
*Mr. F. G. Becke	10.00
Prisoners of War.	
*5 Members per Hongkong Club	145.00
*Mr. A. W. Smith	25.00
*Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club	20.00
Officers' Families' Fund.	
*1 Member, per Hongkong Club	1.00
*Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club	3.00
*Anonymous	51.00

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMISTICE.

PEKING, March 4th.

The President has issued strongly-worded telegrams to all commanders to abide by the Armistice conditions, otherwise the consequences will be visited upon them.

A DANGEROUS SITUATION.

Reliable information states that General Hsu Shu-chun is consorting with the Tachun of Shensi and supplying him with munitions. The Tachun may declare his independence at any time as the opium cultivation in his province supplies abundant revenue.

The President's strong action is generally appreciated. It will bring the anti-military struggle to a climax.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GERMANS IN SHAMEEN.

LONDON, March 3rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Yates, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that arrangements were being made for the repatriation of the Germans in the British concession of Shanghai, China. He hoped that this would come early in March.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, March 5th.

THE INTERNAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

A message from Shanghai states that the Northern peace envoys, having received information that the Peking Government has strictly ordered the Northern troops to stop their proceedings in Shensi, have jointly requested the Southern envoys to continue the peace negotiations.

The Northern envoys have also announced that unless the Armistice terms are carried out in Shensi, they will not attend the peace conference. The Foreign Diplomatic have informed the Peking Government that the suspension of the Shanghai conference would cause dissatisfaction to the Powers, who are anxious to see China reunited.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMIES.

A special bureau has been formed and a Superintendent appointed to take charge of the property of deported enemies. The bureau, which was opened yesterday, is adjacent to the Canton station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. It is stated that there are 26 enemies in the province. Of these, seven, who are missionaries, are ill and have been exempted from deportation. The Germans who were living away from Canton have now been brought to the City and are interned in the Dutch-Folly. They will be sent to Shanghai about the middle of this month.

A BIG PIRACY REPORTED.

The cargo-boat *Shan Wa*, which runs between Hongkong and Kowloon, was pirated off the coast of the Heungshan district recently after she had left Hongkong. All the cargo was seized and five of the crews were carried away. Nine rifles kept in the boat for protection were also seized. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

CANTON SCHOOLS' SPORT.

The Canton schools have been holding their sports during the past two days. Over 5,000 students attended. The championship gold medal was won by a boy of the Canton Christian College.

Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops.

*2 Members, per Hongkong Club

Kowloon Dock Recreation Club

*1 Subscriber, per Hongkong Club

Dreadnought Hospital.

*1 Subscriber, per Hongkong Club

*Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club

Soldiers & Sailors' Families' Association.

*Mr. H. A. Nisbet

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Kowloon Dock Recreation Club

Orphan Homes of Scotland (Quarriers' Homes).

Kowloon Dock Recreation Club

Mercantile Marine Service Association.

Kowloon Dock Recreation Club

Already acknowledged

Less amounts remitted, etc.

Balance in current a/c.

Monthly subscriptions.

H. C. SANDFORD (Hon. Treasurer).

Hongkong, 5th March, 1919.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOYA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOYA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

at to Messrs & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAID

HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HONGKONG ... "KAIFONG" ... On 6th Mar. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SUNNING" ... On 6th Mar. 11 A.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI ... "WENHONG" ... On 6th Mar. 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "KWEILIN" ... On 7th Mar. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI ... "YINGHONG" ... On 8th Mar. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI and BANGKOK ... "LIANGHONG" ... On 11th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SINKIANG" ... On 11th Mar. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 24

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG" ... [Capt. J. W. Evans] ... FRIDAY, 7th Mar. at 1 P.M.
"KAITAN" ... [Capt. A. H. Stewart] ... TUESDAY, 18th Mar. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaker Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

WESTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to "DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD."

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE...	14th March	20th April	2nd May
NOVARA...	14th March	23rd April	3rd May
NELLORE...	12th April	18th May	27th May

* Will take same bottom Cargo for Rotterdam. Not available for passengers.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA...	14th March	31st March

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
NELLORE	13th March	

Tickets interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments exported of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SHIDZUOKA MARU" 12,500 tons	19th Mar. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	"AKI MARU" 12,500 tons	23rd Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU" 9,600 tons	31st Mar. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	"BENTEN MARU" 8,000 tons	8th Mar. at 11 A.M.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	"KITANO MARU" 8,000 tons	8th Mar. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBURN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE and SYDNEY	"INABA MARU" 8,000 tons	22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	"TANGO MARU" 3,700 tons	26th Mar. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	"YUBARI MARU" 8,000 tons	7th Mar. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	"AKITA MARU" 8,000 tons	12th Mar. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

"FUSHIMI MARU" ... SAT. 8th Mar. at 11 A.M.
"SUWA MARU" ... MON. 5th May, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Enroute.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 303 and 303

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	1st April.
KOREA MARU	20,000	22nd April, From Y'HAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From Y'HAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From Y'HAMA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	3rd May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	12,500	May 21st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	11,500	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 tons	On or about 7th March.
	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons	do. 28th March.
	"NERA" 10,000 tons	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX" 20,000 tons	do. 20th May.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 tons	On or about 1st April.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CELEBS MARU" ... Sunday, 9th March.
"ALPS MARU" ... Saturday, 29th March.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"KOFUKU MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th March.
"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 29th March.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... End of March.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KOFUKU MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th March.
"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 29th March.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" ... Middle of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"MEXICO MARU" ... Monday, 17th March.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"DATTAKU MARU" ... Saturday, 8th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOI.
"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 13th March, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOI.
"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th March, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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